NEW YORK HERNALD, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1805.

# THE COTTON TRADE.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Prospects of the Cotton Crop and Trade Along the Mississippi.

Ceneral Sheridan Taking Steps to Secure the Surrendered Cotton,

The steambhip Morning Star, Captain Horatio Nelson from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morn-ag. She left New Orleans June 8, and crossed the bar

on the 4th at balf-part ten A. M.

The steamships Evening Star and George Cromwell, from New York, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New Orlnaws, La., June 1, 1805. To the readers of the Herald this despatch is pre-ented as a literary "mince pie." It contains "a little fifty-five miles, from Cairo to New Orleans. cipal features are cotton and free labor; yet it se who, amidst the whirlpools of political and coments at home, pause to take even a furtive giance at the Mississippi region of the troubled

On entering Cairo the first and principal speciality that strikes the stranger traveller is the extraordinarily improved condition of the city. Where four years ago brief, the city has undergone a very great change, and one, too, which shows that in four years it has im-proved fourfold. In view of the speedy removal of all restrictions from trade between the Northern and Southera States, interested parties are calling attention to Cairo purchases of merchandise, manufactures and orn products, as well as for the sale of or forwardon, sugar, tobacco and Southern products gener-Cairo can be reached at all seasons of the year by or river, at low rates of transportation, while during such of every season all ports north and east of it are slessed entirely by ice or low water, causing the difficul-less and rates of transportation to be immensely augnted. The banking capital of the city is ample, and will be liberally used to facilitate any legitimate business ought there. This is the reason why Cairo ended as a great business mart, and why it is growing so fast in material prosperity and positive

vernment having almost entirely ceased shipd receipts, and a corresponding lessening of riverents. Ordinary travel, as well by rail as by river, ily growing less, and everything connected with this ect seems to be fast resuming the position of matters the war." The shrewdest business men of that he Southern country shall have begun to reap the ages of peace in the way of home productions. here will be a demand then no one seems to seabt; but, impoverished as the people of the Southern tates are, none of the merchants feel disposed to deal argely until the staples of the South will surely promise ayment. Therefore it is safe to say that no extensive by shall have put its first crop upon the market.

rill, more freely than any place in the West, feel the ffect, as it will then be the great shipping point for the

rly an attache of the NEW YORK HERALD, your corresent is enabled to lay before the public the following

The shipments of cotton per railroad and river from

CHERRY DAMAGES PROM THE OVERPLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The water, all the way down from Cairo to Vicksburg has done and is doing immense damage. With the ex-ception of a very few places it has overflowed the country on both sides. It may be that, by the loss of fencing and ing until it is too late to make even a crop of corn. From ena to Vicksburg the levees are broken in the course Sow are making good crops. These latter present a

healthy appearance. Not far from Helena are one or two
plantations in a condition equalling that of peaceful times.
Those who are affected by the overflow will not be able
to make any cotton crop at all this year. In some places
the planters will be prevented from raising a crop for two
measons to come—attributable to the loss of fencing and
leves. At different points mansion houses and cotton
gias were actually tumbling into the river.
REPORTS AT MEMPHE ABOUT COTTON.
It was reported at Memphis that seventy thousand
hales of cotton were on the banks of or floating in the
Alabama river. That portion of the cotton found in the
river was put there to protect it from "burners." It was
thought that as soon as new bagging could be procured
(the old bagging having rotted off) said cotton would be
sent to market.

Bent to market.

PROMPEROUS CONDITION OF SOME PLANTATIONS IN THE VICES-BURG REGION.

In the lower part of that section of country lying between Helena and Vicksburg, but more particularly just a few miles above the latter place, there are some plantations in good condition; levees well preserved, and every indication of ample crops during the coming season, provided the labor is there when needed. There is series that it is there now, for the crops are not only in, but also showing very well.

ENTIRATED ANOUNT OF COTTON MART OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

One of the most observant and intelligent cotton factors of the South, who was lately living at Selma, and with whom your correspondent had the advantage of a conversation, estimated the total amount of cotton on hand, east of the Mississippi, at one million of bales. In these figures he included secreted cotton, unginned cotton—in brief, any and all kinds of cotton merchantable. Amount of corrow where of the mississippi.

Amother gentleman—one lately from the interior of arkansas—said there were seventy thousand bales in that State.

and Northern Louisiana. At all of these places there has been, within a few days past, a very large increase over previous receipts.

In the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas every pound of cotton will be turned out for rale. Those who have it will take it out of even their mattresses. It is not only the price per pound to be got that will induce them to do so, but they must raise the means to get the necessaries they daily need.

DAILY RECEIPT OF COTTON AT VICKSBURG.

The daily average receipt of cotton at Vicksburg is two hundred bales. Some of it is middling, less fine, but the most of it is worse that inferior, only fit for paper. It is being brought in in mome instance from a distance of eighty miles, in all manner of conveyances, by those who are pressed for supplies—something to eat, abors, &c.

The Labot agression.

On the borders of Mississippi and Alabams, where they unite, there is a limited mixed farming of cotton and corn. Owing to the lack of labor the farming is not near as extensive as it otherwise would be, even taking into sensideration the uncettled condition of the surrounding sountry. Very many of the wealthy planters are unfavorable to the introduction of white labor from the North. They cling to the idea that slavery is not abol-

measures before the Supreme Court of the United States, although, he they express it, they expect there will be nothing but prejudiced decisions with Mr. Chase as Chief Justice.

These planters living on the line of and near the Missheyppi river take a directly contrary view of the same question. Slissery, practically, they regard as an institution of past times, and they are, therefore, willing and anxious to employ any kind of labor, whether black or white, as long as it pays. They are not unfavorable to white labor from the North, provided it proves reliable. They do not feel disposed to employ a large number of men from the North, and have them all laid up with fever, or otherwise sick, when harvest time comes. They certainly have a prejudice against the "white trash" of the South, and say they are both unreliable and lazy. Near Memphis an extensive plantation is under cultivation by its owner, with labor procured in New York city, and the employer says he is so well pleased with the change that he will me overest have negroes again to work for him.

The work of the "speculators," as those who have come from the North are termed by the natives, will not amount to twenty per cent of the crop known to the same plantations before the war. Many of them have falled because they were not well enough acquainted with the business, and others because they did not know how to manage the labor and a plantation. The unsettled state of the country and the depredations of guerillar have been the main estuses of failure. Those who have succeeded have done so only to a limited extent.

An "OLD STALE?" PLANTATION.

In the course of our trip down the river we touched at the plantation of Mr. John 1. Martin, one thousand two hundred arest in extent. It is an exceptional one, in good condition and well leveed. The servants are and always were well treated. Mr. Martin is working one hundred and thirty slaves. Of this number four are trying to get back again, but he feels disinclined to allow them to do so. The negroes on this p

borhoods and extending for several inits into the interior.

Altogether the appearance of things generally as we approached New Orleans was an improvement over what was observable higher up.

Notwithstanding the experiences of the past season there is good reason to say that the prospects of the sugar crop are high, and that there will be a large yield. Between three and four hundred hogsheads of sugar were received at Cairo during the present month.

A remarkable fact is this: that no matter where, or with whom your correspondent conversed, everybody manifested a desire to talk on the subjects of cotton and free labor, but they had nothing to say on the question of reconstruction. Their thoughts seemed to run on individual interests, and to take in only those matters which were connected with dollars and cents.

which were connected with dollars and cents.

ARR. KREF SEITH.

At Memphis I found Mrs. Kirby Smith. She had in her possession a trunk full of specie.

THE REBEIL GENERAL PORKEST is at Vicksburg, with his family. He speaks and acts very differently from what he is made out to be by common report. For rest proposes to become a peaceful and useful citizen, and is doing all he can to make his late followers follow his own bright example.

FORT FILLOW, the scene of the memorable bloody massacre, is now a dreary, desolate place. The carrion bird hovers over the spot, and at night, from his perch among the trees near by, makes the neighborhood dismal with his howling for more flesh.

There is considerable gold held by planters in Alabama and Mobile, and they are anxious to change it for sterling. In fact, some of them have already made the change.

whom we have not heard from in a long time, is in GENERAL BUCKNER left here last evening for Shreveport. His wife has gone to Louisville, Kentucky.

Major General Sheridan, accompanied by the follow-ing named officers of his staff, arrived here this morning, and for the present will remain at the St. Charles

Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Sherman.
Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Newhali.
Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Sawtelle.
Brevet Colonel M. P. Small.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Young.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Ghicelin.
Major T. W. C. Moore.
Major George Lee.
Brevet Major George L. Gillispie.
Brevet Major George I. Gillispie.
Brevet Major W. Sherifan.
Brevet Major W. Sherifan.
Brevet Major M. V. Sherifan.
Brevet Major Lawrence Kipp.
Captain A. J. McGonigle.
Captain H. Howard.

The following has just been made public:-

The following has just been made public:—
GENERAL CRIDENS—SO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, MILDTARS DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST, & CARO, Ill., May 29, 1865.

In obedience to paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 96, dated War Department, Adjutant Goneral? Office, Washington, May 17, 1865, the undersigned heavby assumes general command west of the Massissippi and south of the Arkansas river. Headquarters will be temporarily established at New Orienns. This command will be known as the Military Division of the Southwest unit further orders.

Major General United States Army.

A report has just reached here, via Memphis, that Gen.

a report mas just reached here, via Memphis, that General Hood has signified his intention of surrendering to Major General Davidson.

Major General Berron, United States Volunteers, has established his headquarters at Shreveport.

On the 31st an expedition, commanded by General Asboth, United States Volunteers, left Barances for Apalachicola.

lachicola.

Ex-Governor Moore has been arrested at Mabile. He will be conveyed to Washington. Moore seized Mount Vernon Arsenal and Forts Morgan and Gaines at the time Alabama secoded.

Transportation.
New ORLEANS, June 8-7:30 A. M.

The following order has just been made public:—
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVERSON OF THE SOUTHWEST, I NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 1, 1865.

In order to facilitate the shipment of cotton from Louisiana and Texas, all commanding officers in Texas and in Louisiana west of the Mississippi are hereby notified that there must be no military interference to its coming out of the country. Such Confederate cotton as comes into their possession will be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. For the special purpose of looking up Confederate cotton, however, commanding officers are not authorized to employ military authority in any way that might embarrass the public service or impede the shipment of cotton in private hands.

There are a great many gentlemen from the North, now in New Orieans, doing business here. The largest and leading grocery firm in the city is that of Messra. Weed, Witters & Dillingham, Mr. Weed hails from Ver mont, and Mr. Dillingham is a son of the Hon. Paul Dillingham, Licutenant Governor of the same State. The number of well known New Yorkers operating here is re-markably large. Yesterday one of the largest and hand-somest edifices in the city was leased by Meszrs. Demas Barnes, of No. 21 Park row, New York city, and John F. Henry, of Waterbury, Vt., for a medicine house—the same to be superior in all respects to anything of the kind in the South before the war.

Bylvania. Hannishune, June 10, 1865.

people of Pennsylvania, recommending that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the

### VIRGINIA.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS IN RICHMOND.

Lumor of His Opposition to Governor Pierpont's Policy of Dividing the State.

"Extra Billy Smith" Near Richmond.

Incident in Jeff. Davis' Rule Ruin Policy,

Our Richmond Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Va., June 6, 1865.
THE ABORTIVE PRACE INSCOTIATIONS AT HAMPTON ROADS. The three rebel peace commissioners—Messrs. Hunter, stephens and Campbell—who were chosen by Jeff. Davis tary Seward, are understood to attach to Benjamin Davis' Secretary of State, the whole blame of the failure of their peace mission to Hampton Roads. His influence with Davis was said to be all powerful, and that is charged by the commissioners to have been exercised in opposition to any adjustment which had not as a condition precedent the negotiation of the independence of the Southern confederacy. Further developments, how-ever, fully exonerate Benjamin from any blame in the premises, and attribute to Davis the whole responsibility of the failure of the negotiations. The first obstacle in the way of adjustment was the introduction by Davis, two countries," in the preliminary proposition for nego-tiations with a view to the restoration of peace. The proposition as originally drawn up by Benjamin con-tained the words "with a view to the restora-tion of peace to our country," but the were stricken out by Davis and the words "both countries" substituted. The instructions to the commissioners embodied this idea as the sole basis acceptance of such a condition by the second party to the existence of two nationtalities, the negotiation failed in limine, as might have been expected. am credibly informed that the commissioners

used all the influence in their power to induce Davis to modify his instructions so as not to foreclose all hopes of adjustment; but in vain. He was inflexible in his deteredly forced to abide a far worse fate than his crimina countrymen. He was determined to rule or ruln, and the latter he has done effectually. A more obstinate man as not even to brook correction in view of a self-evident, palpable wrong. With him "Rulers cannot err" was an axiom, and he sacredly acted in conformity with that conviction. Soon after the failure of the peace mission it that they regarded the cause as hopeless. Hunter, in a card which he published in response to an inquiry as to the prospects of peace by negotiation, inti-mated very clearly his despair of the cause; but mated very clearly his despair of the cause; but counselled, meanwhile, in a very equivocal form, the continuance of hostilities so long as the President (Davis) and General Lee entertained any hope of success. Stephens left here for his home in Georgia in a fit of despair a few days after his return from Hampton Roads, and Judge Campbell prowled about this city without any fixed purpose in view, but with an avowed determination to abide with philosophic resignation whatever fate awaited him. All were satisfied that Davis was determined to ascribe the interests of the South to his overweening ambition and self-sufficiency, and they washed their hands of the whole matter upon the failure of their peace mission.

A marked feature of the times is the total indiffmanifested as to the future fate of Jeff. Davis.

A marked feature of the times is the total indifference manifested as to the future fate of Jeff Davis. This, doubtless, proceeds from a foregone conviction, very generally enteriained, that, though found guilty, he will be pardoned by the President. From the indications which I see around me I should judge that the people are not likely to be seriously influenced by the worst fate that can befall Davis; for they seem too much absorbed by their own distracted and disorganized condition to lavish much sympathy upon one whose instrumentality in entailing upon them the evils from which they are now suffering is too prominent to be speedily forgotten. They would not, I am satisfied, desire his death, but they would certainly not murmer much at any infliction short of that.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN MINOR BOLES—RIS FUTURE POLICY.

Hen. John Minor Botts arrived in this city hast evening, and was welcomed by a numerous host of his old political friends and associates. It was hoped he would address the people on his arrival; but from some cause or other he was prudently silent. The rumor is very prevalent here that he means to oppose Pierpont's administration, the basis of his opposition being, it is understood, the new Governor's advocacy of a continued division of the State. Botts is said to favor strougly a restoration of the integrity of Virginia, and whoever opposes that will have to encounter his wrath. Botts is proverbially great at breaking down, and in this instance, should he pursue the policy attributed to him, his efforts will, in all probability, be attended with more than usual success. All the discontented elements will readily combine to accomplish that end; for, bestdes the intrinsic popularity of the phase of the issue advocated by Botts, there exists in the peculiar composition of the government and its outside appendages a strong incentive to vigorous action in opposition to it. Botts' policy will doubtless, be fully developed before he leaves here; and it may be safely said that as that policy is determined

NORFOLK, Va., June 6, 1865. THE WIFE PARILY ASES ASSISTANCE FROM THE

I have been furnished with the following highly interesting and important correspondence between John Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, ex Governor of Virginia and brigadier general in the rebel army, and

General Gordon:

I feel it my duty to inquire of you, as the only officer of the government in reach, to inform me of the nature of the relation existing between the government and myself. An I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileger and franchises of such, or am I excluded from their enjoyment? Three years ago the government troops found me confined to my bed, as I had been for more than half a score of years. Without a shadow of justification they seized the greater part of my estate and rendered unavailable the balance. I mean to make no complaint or any statement that I cannot prove beyond all possibility of doubt. For mere than three years my large family has been entirely unprovided with means for subsistence, without any laborers' assistance, and this family has been increased by an addition of four members since the surrender. Destitute of means, I appeal to the magnanimity and humanity of the United States to enable me, not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves to procure implements team, seeds, &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming ammer and fall. I will not elaborate; but it is almost incredible how my family have subsisted for more than three years. It is impossible for us to provide longer. My sons have no clothes, while they are ordered to pull off their uniforms.

May they be permitted to keep a boat, enjoy citizens' privileges, or will that government which cannot and will not taint me with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyaity, drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation? Very respectfully, JOHN A. WISE.

REAPLY OF GENERAL GORDON.

disloyalty, drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation? Very respectfully, JOHN A. WISE.

REFLY OF GENERAL GORDON.

Headquarters, District of Eastern Virginia, Norder, Va., May 31, 1865.

Mr. John A. Wise, Norfolk, Va.:—
Sh.—I am directed to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 30th ult., in which you address to the General commanding certain statements, draw certain conclusions, make certain inquiries and prefer certain requests as follows:—First—You assert that, without a shadow of justification, they (the government troops) seized the greater part of my (your) estate and rendered unavailable the balance. "Second—That "for more than three years your large family has been entirely unprovided with the means of subsistence." Third—That you have no laborers' assistance. Fourth—That "your family has been increased by the addition of four members since the surrender." Fifth—That "it is almost increable how my (your) family has been subsisted for more than three years." Sixth—That "it is impossible for more than three years." Sixth—That "it is impossible for more than three years." Sixth—That the government cannot and will not tain the (you) with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyalty." And you inquire: First—"Am I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileges and franchises of such; or am I excluded from their enjoyment?" Second—Will the government drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation?" Third—"May my sons keep a boat?" Fourth—"May they (my sons) enjoy citizens' privileges?" And stating that you are "destitute of means," you appeal to the "magnaninity and humanity of the United States to enable me (you), not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves, to procure implements, teams, seeds &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming summer and fall."

Now, sir, stripped of all disguise, your letter amounts

crops as may be cultivated the coming summer and fall."

Now, sir, stripped of all disguise, your letter amounts to this:—My sons (probably four of them) have been for four years leagued with traitors in a most damnable and devillish effort to destroy their common country. They and their coconspirators have reduced me to beggary and want. Can you inform me whether the government, which my sons and others could not destroy, hardly disturb, will fold me and them in its loving arms, pay me for all my losses, give them (your "innocent family") the rights of patriots? In fine, whether the buccaneers may not cling for safety to the sides, and climb upon the deck of the noble old ffigate they have tried in vain to scuttle? You are informed, sir, that your government will protect you, and in its own good time give rights of citizenship even to those sons of yours, who have nothing to wear but the insignia of treason; but, for the manner of its protection, and the time when full rights of citizenship will be conferred, you will await until the deeds of your sons and relatives can be counteracted.

In the meantime you will be governed as follows:—First—Make your claim against the government for remuneration for property taken and destroyed, through such agent as you may elect, and when you choose. If you or yours are suffering for food make your wishes known to the "Commissioner of Charities," who takes charge, in the inaction of the civil authorities, of the public poor.

Your sons cannot wear their uniform. They may keep

public poor.
Your sons cannot wear their uniform. They may keep a boat. You cannot be supplied from the United States Treasury with "implements, teams, seeds, &c., for farming purposes." I am, sir, very truly, &c.,
8. R. MORGAN, Lt. and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. THE IRONING OF JEFF. DAVIS.

nmate of Fortress Monroe, and has not yet been taken away. In regard to several published statements as to gave General Miles full instructions how to proceed with is prisoners, viz:--if it became necessary to place them in irons to do so. The partition between the front and rear casemates, wherein Davis is confined, was strength ened, and, to prevent any possibility of the prisoner's flight, General Miles caused a light pair of anklets to be placed on the legs of the distinguished captive. At preent, however, the wooden door has been removed and an iron grating placed in its stead.

SECRETARY WELLES RETURN. Hon. Gideon Welles, Rear Admiral William Radford, com-manding North Atlantic squadron; Mr. Faxon, Chief distinguished personages, male and female, returned here from Richmond yesterday, and after a short stay in Hampton Roads, took their departure for Norfolk. party was landed at the Gosport Navy Yard, and received by Captain Berrien, commandant of the yard. The Secretary has expressed himself highly pleased with the many improvements made at this naval station, and in his coming report to the next Congress, he will, no doubt, devote considerable space to recommending the re-fitting of this important navy yard. Late last evening, after partaking of the hospitality of Captain Berrien, the Secretary and suite left in the Santiago de Cuba for Washington.

the Secretary and suite left in the Santiago de Cuba for Washington.

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CONNECTICET arrived in Hampton Roads several days ago from a cruise to South America and the Gulf. This vessel is the one which brought the first intelligence of the rebel ram Stonewall's surrender.

The following is a correct list of her officers:— Captain—Chas. S. Boggs.

Executive Officer—Lieut. Com. L. A. Beardslee.

Lieutenant—H. B. Tyson.

Acting Master—W. H. Hubbs.

Assistant Surgeon—C. T. Hubbard.

Assistant Paymaster—L. G. Billings.

Acting Ensigns—C. Carven, J. D. Hademan, B. B. J. Singleton, C. J. Goodwin.

Engineers—Chief, H. R. Nones; Second Assistants, H. Holmes, J. D. E. Graff, E. T. Phillippi, H. Pillington; Acting Third Assistants, John Allen, W. Holland, L. S. Woodbury.

Paymaster's Clerk—H. T. Carleton.

Acting Third Assistants, John Allen, W. Holland, L. S. Woodbury.

Paymenter's Clerk.—H. T. Carleton.

Mates.—E. P. Blaague, Henry G. Thorburn, Wm. Read, Gilbert H. Prindle.

PROFESSOR BAILLEVORT'S LABOR IN THE JAMES RIVER.

The clearing away of Hurigate rock, in the East river, New York, has already made a lasting reputation for Professor Maillefort, the able engineer; but the labor he has recently performed in this department is a still greater undertaking, and will find a space in the history of this war. He cleared the Elizabeth river of all obstructions last year; and, independent of his arduous labors, under General B. C. Ludlow, on the Dutch Gap Canal, he has raised, or rather blown up, all the obstructions on the James river, from Trent Reach to Richmond. The following is his report to Admiral Radford:—

Six—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the amount of work performed by me in the clearing of a channel two hundred feet wide, from Trent Reach to Richmond:—

At Trent Reach destroyed and removed five schooners, two of which were loaded with coal; also one bark and two barges.

At Warwhick Bar five schooners, two of which loaded

two barges.
At Warwhick Bar five schooners, two of which loaded At Warwhick Bar five schooners, two of which loaded with coal, and two barges.

At Fort Darling, nine stone crib works, one iron hull gunboat, two rebel rams—Virginia and Richmond—elso buildings.

A stone pier supporting the draw of a bridge below Richmond was also entirely demolished.

At Richmond, removed a portion of the steamer Patrick Henry.

Richard was also entirely demoished.

At Richmond, removed a portion of the steamer Patrick Henry.

I have elso destroyed twelve rebel torpedoes, some of which contained two 'housand pounds of powder.

In the performance of that work I prepared and used one hundred submarine charges, of one hundred and twenty pounds, using mostly rebel gunpowder from the captured forts.

I began operations on the 4th April, and ended on the twenty-eighth day. Nineteen working days only were used, employing only a steaming and its crew, and my own assistant as help.

DUTCH GAP CANAL A SUCCESS.

I am informed by the above named distinguished engineer that the canal dug by the troops of General Butler, known as Dutch Gap canal, is not only no failure, but a great success. As long ago as three weeks, a steaming, having on board General John E. Mulford, United States Agent of Exchange, passed safely through the opening, and a number of other vessels followed after. The action of the tide washes the debris left by exploding the outer wall, and it is confidently asserted by practical men

beyond this did no damage.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Large numbers of steamers are now constantly arriving here from New York and other places, all bound up the James river to load with troops, animals and supplies for the Texan expedition, the last of which steamers salled yesterday.

#### THE TRIAL.

The Evidence on Saturday.
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

EXAMINATION OF DANIEL E. MONROE. By Mr. Ewing-Live in Charles county, Md. ; on the Sunday after the assassination of the President I heard from Mr. Moore, who came from Bryantown that morn-ing, that it was Edwin Booth who assassinated the President; know the reputation of the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, to be not very good; the people consider him untruthful; would not believe him under oath; in the opinion of the community in which he lives Mr. Thomas would not, I believe, be believed on oath; in the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion I have sym pathized with the government, but did not approve the

The cross-examination of the witness developed no

Called for the defence—I am a journalist, and agent and telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press; was at Ford's theatre on the night of the assassination, having reached there five minutes to eleven o'clock; there wa a difference of opinion among persons at the theatre as to whether Booth was the assassin or not; during the short time I remained there I was not at that time satis-

fied that Booth was the assassin. came satisfied during the night that it was Booth, and

came satisfied during the night that it was Booth, and telegraphed that fact? A. I did not so telegraph that that night.

Q. You became satisfied the next day that Booth was the assassin? A. It was so announced the next morning in an official bulletin.

The counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Spangler and Arnold—Mr. Ewisso, announced to the Court that the case had now been closed for the defence, so far as these prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Doerez, on behalf of the prisoner Payne, stated that Dr. Nichols, who had been permitted to examine the question of the prisoner's alleged insanity, was not yet prepared to report, and that several witnesses who were expected to testify on that question had not yet appeared—one of them being the prisoner's father, a Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida. The President of the Court, General Hunter, remarked that he had understood that Dr. Nichols could not give any report on the question of in sanity until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the Court would be asked to wait for the appearance of the prisoner's father, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doerez said that in the State of Majne, it was cus-

sainty until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the Court would be asked to wait for the appearance of the prisoner's father, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doerer said that in the State of Maine it was customary, when a plea of insanity was introduced in behalf of a prisoner, to hand him over to a physician for a proper determination of the question. He thought it no more than just that on a trial for his life the prisoner should have the benefit of whatever evidence could be adduced in his favor; that, while it might cost the Court a delay of six or eight days in awaiting the arrival of the witness summoned from Florida, the absence of the testimony of that witness might cost the prisoner his life. He asked that the prisoner be permitted either to bring his friends here, or to be allowed a regular, scientific investigation of his case.

Judge Advocate Bingham stated that the prisoner's counsel had had forty days in which to procure the attendance of all witnesses, and that every application on the part of the defence for witnesses had been granted as soon as made.

Judge Advocate General Holl then called several additional witnesses for the prosecution.

EXAMINATION OF HENRY G. EDSON.

ditional witnesses for the prosecution.

EXAMINATION OF BENRY G. EDSON.

By Judge Advocate Hots—Reside at St. Albans, Vt.;
my profession is that of attorney and counsellor at law;
was engaged as counsel during the judicial investigations which occurred in Canada, in connection with what was known as the St. Albans raid; while at St. John's, Canada, I heard George N. Sanders say, in speaking of the St. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was not the last of the kind that would occur, but that it would be followed up by the depleting of many other banks and the burning of many other cities on the frontier, and that many Yankees—using a coarse and vulgar expression—would be killed; he said that there were organizations of men ready to burn and sack Buffalo and other places, and that the Yankees would soon see those plans fully executed; that any preparations made by the government to prevent them would not prevent, though they might defer them; Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the prisoners.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN L. RIPPLE.

By Judge Advocate Holl—I am a l'irst Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, and entered the service as a private, in 1861; I was a prisoner of war, and was confined for six months at Andersonville, Georgia; while there I heard a robel officer, Quartermaster Huhn, state that if Abe Lincoln was re-elected he would not live to be inaugurated; that was before the Presidential election; he also stated that they had a party in the North who would attend to the President and Mr. Seward; I heard the lieutenant in charge of the guard say that they had friends who would see that Lincoln was not re-inaugurated; that was, I think, after the Presidential election; the character of the food furnished to the prisoners at Andersonville was poor, both in quantity and quality; the prisoners died in large numbers, and I have no doubt that in many cases the deaths of the prisoners were brought about by starvation and the horrible treatment to which they were subjected; I heard the robel officers say in answer to the remonstrances of the prisoners, that the treatment was good enough for them; they should every one die; I heard Captain Wilkes, who had charge of the prison say that on the list of July the location of the place in which the prisoners were confined and everything connected with it seemed to look to the creation of disease, and the inflication on the part of the Confederate authorities of every possible suffering short of death, at Libby the treatment was not so bad; packs of bloodhounds were kept lying around the camp at Andersonville.

The resident of the court stated that the Court would failed to appear.

The President of the court stated that the Court would

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

REPORTED CONFESSION OF PAYNE,

Payne has, it is reported on what seems good authority, made a confession of his share in the whole business.

He is giving away such small articles of value as he has

# THE FIREMEN.

Their Departure for Home.

ave been since Wednesday last the guests of Hose Company No. 33, of this city, took their departure for boat Jesse Hoyt, which conveyed them from the railroad at Monmouth, New Jersey, to this city on their arrival The company and the committee from Hose Company 33 of New York started from the Westchester House at the house of Hose 33, where their carriage had been housed since their arrival here. After remaining a the line was formed, and each member was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers. The procession greeted them with three hearty cheers. They ther proceeded up Spring street to Broadway, down

proceeded up Spring street to Broadway, down Broadway to Ann street, through Ann street to Nassau, Fulton street and Broadway to Maiden lang through Maiden lane, through Nassau and Wall streets to Broadway, and thence to the Battery and Pier 3 North river, where the boat was in readiness to receive them.

They were received all along the line of march with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes of citizens, who were anxious to express their desire to do honor to the gallant Philadelphia firemen. Their conduct and gentionanily bearing while in this city reflect the highest credit on themselves as gentlemen, and also upon the Fire Department of Philadelphia, to which they belong. They carry with them to the City of Brotherly Love the kindest wishes of their firemen friends of this city, and particularly the members of Warren Hose No. 33, who entertained them so magnificently. The party embarked, and at eleven o'clock the boat cast off from the dock and proceeded on her way, amid the deafening cheers of hundreds who had assembled on the adjoining piers to bid them adjeu.

Their visit to New York was a most pleasant one.

Release of Rebel Prisoners from Fort Warren.

Boston, June 10, 1865.

Sixty prisoners under the rank of captain were released from Fort Warren to day on taking the oath of al-

### FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

### Tremendous Destruction of Government Property.

Loss Eight to Ten Millions of Dollars.

Three Government Employes Supposed to Have Perished in the Flames,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10, 1865. At about two o'clock this morning the extensive building used for quartermaster's and commissary stores, on

the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Tay lor's Depot, was discovered to be on fire. a locomotive which was on the track, running lengthwise with the building. These sparks fell into the cellar,

and soon the flames began to spread.

Captain W. W. Wainwright, in charge of the building

arrival of the firemen. These, however, soon rallied to the scene of the conflagration, but found it impossible to stay the fury of the flames until half of the immense building was entirely was saved from destruction only by the most strenge

The loss to the government is estimated at from four

to five millions of dollars. Several dwellings near the scene of the fire, with their contents, were also destroyed.

So great was the heat from the flames that an approach

Two or three of the employes of the quartermatter's lepartment are supposed to have perished in the flames.

The destruction of government property at the great fire to-day it is now believed will amount to from eight to Within the walls of the Quartermaster's building were

stores sufficient to supply an army of eighty thousand men The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at up-

wards of one million of dollars. The building was the largest in the country, being eight hundred feet front and two hundred feet deep. 18 was partitioned off by fire walls, which were suggested and built by General J. L. Donaldson. By this precaution a large part of the building, five hundred feet front,

Various rumors are affoat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it was the work of an incendiary, and

A court of inquiry will investigate the matter.

The fire spread so rapidly that the building was almost ne sheet of flame before the firemen could get to work

WRECK OF THE ADMIRAL DUPONT.

She is Run Down by a British Ship.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY LIVES LOST.

NAMES OF HER PASSENGERS.

The mystery which yesterday enshrouded the fate of the Admiral Dupont and her passengers and crew has been dispelled. She was sunk by a British ship, which

nd fifteen or New York on the 7th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for For-tress Monroe and City Point. She had on board a crew of about thirty men all told, and twenty steerage passen

gers. The following are the names of the passengers all of whom were soldiers, and the designations of the reginents of which they were members:

ments of which they were members:—
Corporal J. Button, Twelfth Connecticut.
A. G. Lee, Seventh Connecticut.
C. Phillips, Forty-seventh New York.
F. Hayes, Fourth New Hampshire.
J. Byrne, Seventeenth Massachusetts.
Sergeant J. Holton, Forty-eighth New York.
C. W. Peray, Forty-eighth New York.
Sergeant J. Henky, Forty-eighth New York.
J. McMahon, Forty-eighth New York.
J. N. Nesbitt, Forty-eighth New York.
J. N. Nesbitt, Forty-eighth New York.
W. H. Alburtls, Forty-eighth New York.
S. J. Mahony, Forty-eighth New York.
S. Duncan, Forty-eighth New York.
J. Barnes, Forty-eighth New York.
William Conklin, Forty-eighth New York.
Usen Seilly, Third New York.
J. Donohue, Forty seventh New York.
J. Donohue, Forty seventh New York.
John S. Call, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York.
The names of the crew are not known. There were

The names of the crew are not known. There were rarious rumors in circulation concerning the fate of the was that she was blown up by ammunition alleged to many others. These impressions seem to have been originally formed by the crews of the vessels which first the city. These ideas were set at rest, however, by the circumstance, ascertained at the Quartermaster's office, ernment transports are now run at so low a rate of steam pressure that an explosion of a botler is simply out of was coal sufficient to take her to her destination and

the question. The only cargo the steamer had on board was coal sufficient to take her to her destination and back. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon she following deepatch was received, which was the first definite intelligence concerning the fate of the unfortunate craft which reached the city:

NASTUCERT, June 10, 1866.

The ship Stadacona (British), Stewart, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. H., is ashore on the end of the island in a bad position. Her crew is saved. On the 8th of June she ran into and sank the steamer Admiral Dupont, from New York for City Point with troops. All on board of her were landed at Nantucket, except fifteen or twenty, who were lost at the time of the collision. The Admiral Dupont sank in ten minutes after being struck. This despatch was publicly posted in the newmoon and attracted a good deal of interest and observation. It was the only intelligence received, and under the circumstances was a relief to many who feared that all on board the unlucky steamer might have perished. A singular incident in connection with the loss of this vessel was a remark made by her captain before he sailed, to the effect that he had a presentiment of some kind that an accident would befail her on the trip, and that he would prefer not to go in her on that trip. Who will explain such coincidences?

The steamer Admiral Dupont was formerly a blockade runner, but, being captured and sold, was in the service of the government as a transport. She was an iron side-wheel boat of about the hundred tons burthen, and was considered safe and staunch. Her estimated worth was \$75,000, and sho was insured for about \$50,000.

The following despatch contains some additional particulars of the disaster:

Boarox, June 10, 1865.

The steamer Admiral Dupont, from New York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and can on the high of the 8th inst. by the British ship Stadacona, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.

The steamer asank in to minutes after the collision. The crew and pagesengers, with the exception of fifte

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10, 1866.

The cunboat Gettysburg, from Boston for New York, The gunboat Gettysourg, from boston for New York, with an iron Moultor in tow, struck on Fisher's Island reef on Friday evening. The Monitor went over the reef and anchored inside. The gunboat had her bow stove, and returned to Newport, leaking bedly.